Oxford Democrat.

No. 51, Vol. 6, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, April 27, 1847. Old Series, No. 8, Vol. 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Clifford,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.
Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of any stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Colds, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pain and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances, when patients had endured long and severe suffering for the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Under its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to elk it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most irreducible, that Consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if the medicine be rested to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Jacb Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 2nd 1846.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1845, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I went profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about here, or even walk across the room without resistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life, I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 20, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended those of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and in my battles my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the above diseases of the throat and chest, during many years after the full of the first cases was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing sale of it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeits and imitations to put forth, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zelotus Chaffeume, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Bucksfield; Kimball & Crocker, Rumford; Dennett & Foster, Newry; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dealan, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery
—AND—
Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices

New York, 151 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

FERDINAND A. WARREN,
Saddle & Harness Maker,
Buckfield-Village,

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale, Harnesses, Saddles, Trunks, and Valliases, which will be sold cheap for CASH or country Produce.

☞ Repairing promptly done in a faithful manner.

March 4th, 1847 *6w44

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

"Well, farmer, how speaketh the weather to-day?
How springeth the seed through the soil?
And how, when their trust these broad acres repay,
Wilt thou find the reward of thy toil?"
The farmer looked up through the calm of the sky—
The farmer looked out o'er his field,
And he paused as if scanning with spirit and eye,
The harvest those acres would yield.

"For years have my forefathers followed the plough,
And the harvest the Godhead has given!
With the fruits which, in autumn, they shook from the bough,
They gave to the purpose of heaven!
The fruits have the board of the festival grac'd,
And the grain has been ground in the mill;
Where the poor have repair'd, it has freely been plac'd,
But it never was food for the still!

"All blessings have followed to them and to theirs,
And plenty, and pleasure, and peace;
They sow'd not in evil, they reap'd not in tears,
And each season was crowned with increase!
Like them have I sow'd, and like them have I mow'd,
And I've reap'd and I've gather'd like them;
And while I tread in so blameless a road,
Neither Heaven nor earth will condemn."

SCRAPS.

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE. The providencial occurrences within the year are calculated to excite our wonder, gratitude and admiration. The events being in fresh recolection need not be recapitulated. They have all tended to the success of the democratic cause. The administration of our Government has been successful, & the patriotism of the people—the adherents to the enemy excepted,—has been fully developed. These events have made a deep impression upon the people, who now every where seem to be resolved to rally in the support of that cause. It is a singular fact that any party can be found in this favored country, that does not properly appreciate the high privileges and blessings which our Government, properly defended and rightly administeded, confers. But the party which attempts to engraft arbitrary principles upon our form of Government, and always takes sides with the enemy, must continue to sink, and dwindle down into a powerless minority. The same causes are now in operation throughout the Union, producing a great political reform of the abuses of the past, and consuming the hopes of every patriotic citizen, that our government, the best that human wisdom ever devised, may be perpetuated to the remotest period of time.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY. When the decipie of the Lord feel that clouds and shadows are about him, and looks to the right hand and to the left for the purpose of ascertaining his true course, a voice within him whispers in tones not to be silenced, "Child of Heaven look aloft." So should it be with the politician whose faith is based on principle, and whose heart beats alone for his country. When the storms of adversity beat around him—when men change as by magic, and the old land-marks of parties seem about to be removed by the sullen surges of the times, then it is that the followers of the immortal Jefferson, and his republican successors should look to the altar of democracy, and shape their course by its undying light.

Who will say that the war is not being prosecuted with vigor at the present time? The whigs having failed to make the Administration sacrifice the gallant Taylor, and seeing that all their predictions of failure have proved false, what *straw will* they catch at next.

Bath Times.

"What *straw* will they catch at next?" Why they will nominate General Taylor for the next President, and claim all the glory of the war which they have so violently opposed, for themselves. But Taylor has very little sympathy for the principles of these Mexican whigs, so that for all he will do for them, they must drowne.

Franklin observed: "The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us, if all but myself were blind I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

Charity may cover a multitude of sins; but it is not a circumstance to what money will cover, for it will totally obscure sins, physical deformities, and mental imperfections. It is a universal panacea—Brandreth's pills on an enlarged scale—an "open sesame" to all hearts and houses.

Let no man embark on the voyage of matrimony, under the idea that the sea is forever calm—the sky always serene.

Of scourse; when a man gets married, he looks out *for squalls.*

A writer in the Boston Daily Whig is out in favor of Tom Corwin as the Whig candidate for President, and Wm. H. Seward for Vice President. He thinks it would make an appropriate and valuable Whig team. We think so too.

Santa Anna has had Tom Corwin's speech translated into pure Castilian, which he reads with pleasure. He says Tom is a "good enough Mexican."

How expressive is that sentiment of an ancient Apostle concerning matters of conscience, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commencement of the Constitutional Government of the United States.—Washington's Residence in New York.

On the 30th of April, 1789, the Constitutional Government of the United States began, by the inauguraton of George Washington as President of the United States, in the city of New York.

In the then limited extent and improvement of the city, there was some difficulty in selecting a mansion for the residence of the chief magistrate and household, suitable to his rank and station. Osgood's house, a mansion of very moderate extent, was at length fixed upon, situated in Cherry street. There the President became domiciled. His domestic family consisted of Mrs Washington, the two adopted children, Mr. Lear as principal Secretary, Col. Humphreys, with Messrs. Lewis and Nelson; secretaries, and Major Wm. Jackson, aid-de-camp.

Persons visiting the house in Cherry srteet at this day will wonder how a building so small could contain the many and mighty spirits that thronged its halls in olden days. Congress, Cabinet, all public functionaries in the commencement of the Government, were selected from the very elite of the nation. Pure patriotism, commanding talent, eminent services, were the proud and indispensible requisites for official station in the first days of the Republic. The first Congress was a most enlightened and dignified body. In the Senate were several of the members of the Congress of 1776 and signers of the Declaration of Independence—Richard Henry Lee, who moved the Declaration, John Adams, who seconded it, and Sherman, Morris, Carroll, &c.

The levees of the first President were attended by these illustrious patrints, statesmen and soldiers who could say of the Revolution *"magna pars fui;"* while numbers of foreigners and strangers of distinction crowded to the seat of the General Government, all anxious to witness the grand experiment that was to determine how much rational liberty mankind is capable of enjoying without said liberty degenerating into licentiousness.

Mrs. Washington's drawin-rooms on Friday nights were attended by the grace and beauty of New York. On one of these occasions an incident occurred which might have been attended with serious consequences. Owing to the lowness of the ceiling in the drawing-room the ostrich feathers in the head dress of Miss McIvers, a belle of New York, took fire from the chandelier, to the no small alarm of the company. Major Jackson, aid-de-camp to the President, with great presence of mind, and equal gallantry, flew to the rescue of the lady, and by clapping the burning plumes between his hands, extinguished the flame, and the drawing-room went on as usual.

Washington preserved the habit, as well in public as in private life of rising at four o'clock and retiring to bed at nine. On Saturdays he rested somewhat from his labors, by either riding into the country, attended by a groom, or with his family in his coach drawn by six horses.

Fond of horses, the stables of the President were always in the finest order and his equipage excellent both in taste and quality. Indeed, so long ago as the vice regal court of Lord Botetourt at Williamsburg, in Virginia, we find that there existed a rivalry between the equipages of Col. Byrd, a magnate of the old regime, and Col. Washington, the grays against the bays. Bishop, the celebrated body servant of Braddock, was the master of Washington's stables. And there were what was termed *musick horses* in those old days. At cock-crow the stable boys were at work; at sunrise Bishop stalked into the stables, a muslin handkerchief in his hand, which he applied to the coats of the animals, and if the slightest stain was perceptible upon the muslin, up went the luckless wights of the stable boys and punishment was administered instanter; for to the veteran Bishop, bred amid the iron discipline of European armies, mercy for any thing like a breach of duty was out of the question.

The President's stables in Philadelphia were under the direction of Garman John; and the grooming of the white chargers will rather surprise the moderns. The night before the horses were expected to be rode they were covered entirely over with paste of which whiting was the principal component part; then the animals were swathed in body clothes & left to sleep upon clean straw. In the morning the composition had become hard, was well rubbed in, and curried and brushed, which process gave the coats a beautiful glossy and satin-like appearance. The hoofs were then blacked and polished, the mouths washed, teeth picked and cleaned and the leopard-skin housings properly adjusted, the white charger were led out for service. Such was the grooming of ancient times.

There was but one theatre in New York in 1789, (in John street) and so small were its dimensions that the whole fabric might easily be placed on the stage of one of our modern theatres. Yet, humble as was the edifice, it possessed an excellent company of actors and actresses, including old Morris who was the associate of Garrick in the very outset of that great actor's career at Goodmansfields. The stage boxes were appropriated to the President and Vice President, and were each of them decorated with emblems, trophies, &c. At the foot of the play bills were always the words "*Vivat Resphblica.* Washington often visited this theatre, being particularly gratified by Wignell,s performance of Darby in the Poor Soldier.

It was in the theatre in John street the now national air of "Hail Columbia,"—then called the Presidents March was first played. It was composed by a German musician named Fyles, the leader of orchestra, in compliment to the President. The National air will last long as the nation itself, while the meritorious composer has been long since forgotten.

It was while residing in Cherry street that the President was attacked with a severe illness, that required a sergical operation. He was attended by the elder and younger Doctors Bard. The elder being somewhat doubtful of his nerves, gave the knife to his son, telling him to cut away—deeper, deeper still—don't be afraid, you see how well he bears it. Great anxiety was felt in New York at this time, as the President's case was considered extremely dangerous. Happily the operation proved successful, and the patient's recovery removed all cause of alarm. During the illness a chain was stretched across the street and the sidewalks laid with straw. Soon after his recovery, the President set out on his intended tour through the New England States.

The President's mansion was so limited in accommodation that three of the Secretaries were compelled to occupy one room—Humphreys, Lewis and Nelson. Humphreys, aid-de-camp to the commander-in chief at Yorktown, was a most estimable man and at the same time a poet. About this period he was composing his "Widow of Malabar." Lewis and Nelson, both young men, were content after the labors of the day, to enjoy a good night's repose. But this was often denied them; for Humphreys, when in the vein, would rise from his bed at any hour and with stentorian voice recite his verses. The young men roused from their slumbers, and rubbing their eyes, beheld a great burley figure en chemise, striding across the floor reciting with great emphasis particular passages from his poems and calling on his room mates for their approbation. Having in this way for a considerable time 'murdered the sleep' of his associates, Humphreys at length wearied by his exertions, would sink upon his pillow in a kind of dreamy langor. So sadly were the young secretaries annoyed by the frequent outbursts of the poet's imagination that it was remarked of them by their friends that, from 1789 to the end of their lives, neither Robert Lewis nor Thomas Nelson were ever known to evince the slightest taste for poetry.

The mansion in Cherry street proving so very inconvenient, induced the French Ambassador to give up his establishment—McComb's new house in Broadway—for the accomodation of the President. It was from this house in 1790 that Washington took his final departure from New York. It was always his habit to endeavor as much as possible to avoid the manifestations of gratitude and affection that met him everywhere. He strove in vain: he was closely watched, and the people would have their way. He wished to have slipped off unobserved from New York and thus steal a march upon his old companions in arms. But there were too many of the dear glorious old veterans of the Revolution at that time of day in and near New York to render such an escape even possible.

The baggage had all been packed up; the horses, carriages and servants ordered to be over the Ferry to Paulus Hook by daybreak; and nothing was wanting for departure but the dawn. The lights were yet burning when the President came into the room where his family was assembled, evidently much pleased in the belief that all was right, when, immediately under the windows the band of the artillery struck up Washington's March. 'There,' he exclaimed, 'it's all over; we are found out. Well, well, they must have their own way.' New York soon after appeared as if taken by storm; troops and persons of all descriptions hurrying down Broadway towards the place of embarkation all anxious to take a last look on him whom so many could never expect to see again.

The embarkation was delayed until all the complimentary arrangements were completed.—The President after taking leave of many dear and cherished friends and many an old companion in arms, stepped into the large boat was to convey him from N. York forever. The coxswain gave the word 'let fall;' the spray from the oars sparkled in the morning sunbeam; the barge man shoved off from the pier, and as the barge swung round to the tide, Washington rose, uncovered, in the stern, to bid adieu to the masses assembled on the shore; he waved his hat, and in a voice tremulous from emotion, pronounced farewell. It may be supposed that Maj. Bauman, who commanded the artillery on this occasion, who was first Captain of Lamb's regiment and a favorite officer of the war of the revolution, would when about to pay his last respects to his beloved commander, load his pieces with something more than mere blank cartridges. But ah! the thunders of the cannon were completely hushed when the mighty shout of the people arose that responded to the farewell of Washington. Pure from the heart it came; right up to heaven it went to call down a blessing upon the Father of his Country.

The barge had scarcely gained the middle of the Hudson when the trumpets were heard at Paulus Hook, where the Governor and the chivalry of Jersey were waiting to welcome the chief to those well-remembered shores. Escorts of cavalry relieved each other throughout the whole route up to the Pennsylvania line; every village and even hamlet turned out its population to greet with cordial welcome the man upon whom all eyes were fixed and in whom all hearts rejoced.

What must have been the recollections that crowded on the mind of Washington during this triumphant progress? Newark, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton! What a contrast between the glorious burst of sunshine that now illumed and made glad everything around those memorable spots, with the gloomy and desolate remembrances of '76! Then his country's champion, with the wreck of a shattered host, way flying before a victorious and well-appointed foe, while all around him was shrouded in the darkness of despair; now, in his glorious progress over the self-same route, his firm footsteps presses upon the soil of an infant empire reposing in the joys of peace, independence and happiness.

Among the many who swelled his triumph, the most endeared to his heart where the old associates of his toils, his fortunes and his fame. Many of the revolutionary veterans were living in 1790, and by their presence gave a dignified tone and character to all public assemblages; and when you saw a peculiarly fine looking soldier in those old days and would ask—'in what corps of the American army did you belong?' Drawing himself up to his full height with a martial air and the back of the hand thrown up to his forehead the veteran would reply 'Life Guard, your honor.'

And proud and happy were these veterans in again beholding their own good Lady Washington. Greatly was she beloved in the army. Her many intercessions with the chief for the pardon of offenders: her kindness to the sick and wounded; all of which caused her annual arrival in camp to be hailed as an event that would serve to dissipate the gloom of the winter quarters.

Arrived at the line, Jersey escort was relieved by the cavalry of Pennsylvania, and when near to Philadelphia, the President was met by governor Mifflin and a brilliant cortege of officers, and escorted by a squadron of horse to the city. Conspicuous among the Governor's suit, as well for his martial bearing as for the manly beauty of his person, was General Walter Stewart, a son of Erin, and a gallant and distinguished officer of the Pennsylvanian line. To Stewart, as to Cadwallader, Washington was most warmly attached; indeed, those officers were among the choicest of the contributions of Pennsylvania to the army and cause of independence. Mifflin, small in stature, was active, alert, 'every inch a soldier.' He was a patriot of great influence in Pennsylvania in the 'times that tried men's souls,' and nobly did he exert that influence in raising troops, which to reinforce the wreck of the grand army at the close of the campaign of '76.

Arrived within the city, the crowd became intense; the President left his carriage and mounted the white charger; and, with the Governor on his right, proceeded to the City Tavern in Third St., where quarters were prepared for him, the light infantry, after some time, having opened a passage for the carriages. At the City Tavern the President was received by the authorities of Philadelphia, who welcomed the Chief Magistrate to their city as to his home from the remainder of his Presidential term. A group of old and long-tried friends were also in waiting. For most among these, and first to grasp the hand of Washington, was one who was always nearest to his heart, a patriot and public benefactor, Robert Morris.

After remaining a short time in Philadelpia, the President speeded on his journey to that home where he ever found rest from his mighty labors, and enjoyed the sweets of rural and domestic happiness amid his farms and at the fireside of Mount Vernon.

Onward, still onward, whirls the tide of time. The few who yet survive that remember the Father of his Country are fast fading away. A little while, and their grey heads will all have dropped into the grave. May the reminiscences of one whom Washington adopted in infancy, cherished in youth, and who grew up to manhood under his parental care, continue to find favor with the American people.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

Men of wealth, men of learning, pour instructions upon the heads of the people—you owe them that baptism. Look at the boy in the gutter! hatless, shoeless, and almost naked, he is a part of our king; a part of our sovereignty.—Should he not receive a sovereign's education? Should he not be prepared for the throne our institutions have given him? There is a gem in every human form; *let the diamond be polished*, and it will shine in truth and beauty. There is still in the most debased 'a beam etherial, though soiled and dishonored, still divine.' And our motto should be—'Teach and habituate *the people* to make a right use of the faculties which God has given them, and then trust them fearlessly to themselves. Give democracies education, and freedom of action, and then 'let them alone.'

"Uneducated mind, is educated vice," for God made man to know. He is the creature of instruction; for in a right education there is a divine alchymy which turns all the baser parts of man,s nature into gold. We are told by the ancients that as soon as the first rays of the morning sun fell upon the statutes of Memnon, it sent up music. It is after the first rays of knowledge falls upon man that his nature discourses harmony—all before is the darkness of barberism.

All can see that wickedness leads to misery, yet very few find out that which is equally certain, that ignorance leads to misery, and misery to wickedness. Dr. Johnson was once asked:—"Who is the most miserable man? and the reply of the sage was:" the man who cannot read on a rainy day." The writer was once passing through a park, and saw nailed to one of the trees this warning:—"All dogs found in this park will be shot." A friend who was with us, remarking, "unless dogs can read they are pretty badly off here." Now God has not only written his laws upon the trees, but in the stars and in the flowers; his laws are above us and beneath us, on our right and on our left, and if a man is not able to read, he is pretty badly off here—worse off than the dog, for the dog has a master to read for him; but man has no master between him and his God.

A maxim, of a more truth and force than any I

remember ever to have seen, was thrown off by a British statesman—by a man who was in learning vivid, varied and philosophical, and who in conversation threw out more gems, sparkling and brilliant as they came, than any other man of his age. His profound apothegm was that, "*Education was the cheap defence of nations.*" And if I might put a truism by the side of this, I would say, it is cheaper to educate the infant mind than, to support the aged criminal. Yes, bestow the *pence* on common schools, and save *pounds* on prisons. Man was not made to be sent to prison, but to be educated; and 'the very worst use you can put man to is to hang him.' Neither is a man a Human Poor Box into whose mouth we are to drop a few cents daily. "The ignorant child left to grow up darkening into the deeper ignorance of manhood, with all its jealousies, and its narrow-mindedness and its superstitions, and its penury of enjoyments: poor amid the intellectual and moral riches of the universe; blind in this splendid temple which God has lighted up, and furnishing amid the profusions of omnipotence."

"O, woe for those who trample on the mind,
That fearful thing! They know not what they do
Nor, what they deal with ——
To lay rude hands upon God's mysteries there."

From the Washington Union.

THE MARCH TO MEXICO.

It was reported, before our troops landed at Vera Cruz, that the Mexicans would make no resistance there, but that they would take their stand at the Puente Nacionale, (the National Bridge,) on the high road to the capital. We then published a very brief description from Madame Calderon's beautiful work of 'Life in Mexico;' but as General Scott is now on the advance to the capital, and some speculations have been formed about the opposition which might be expected at the bridge, we have consulted another work on the subject, entitled 'Mexico in 1827; by H. G. Ward, Esq.' his Majesty's charge d'affairs in that country, during the years 1825, '26 and '27,' and find the following more minute description in the second volume of the bridge and the surrounding scenery. It may be interesting at this moment to the general reader, because of the approach of our troops, and it furnishes, besides, an amusing variety amid the news from our armies and the politics of the day:

The Puente Nacionale, 30 miles from Vera Cruz formerly called Puente del Rey; illustrated by an engraving in "Ward's Mexico."

"On the morning of the 17th of December, we quitted Santa Fe at about 9 o,clock, having sent off the carriages and heavy baggage some hours before. Our day's journey was to be only twelve leagues, as we had been advised to sleep at Puente del Rey, a large village, celebrated as the scene of many sanguinary engagements during the revolutionary wars; but although the ground rises but little in the interveaning space, we found the greatest difficulty in advancing, from the extreme badness of the road, which was in many places a wilderness of sand. The carriage-mules knocked up, and the conchmen mutinied both at El Manantial and at Paso Orejas, two ranchos, at each of which they seemed determined to pass the night; and although we forced them on, and left a guard with them at last, with strict orders not to allow them to stop, they did not reach the Puente until two in the morning. We arrived ourselves about dusk, with barely light enough to enable us to admire the beautiful scenery by which we were surrounded. The bridge which is thrown over the river Antigua, at this place, is like most Spanish works of this description, admirably constructed. The arches are of stone, and the bridge itself communicates with a causeway, which, on the one side, winds down a steep descent, and on the other, forms an elevated road along which the huts, of which the village of the Puente is composed, are scattered amongst some large trees, at considerable intervals from each other. But it is on looking towards the Vera Cruz side, that you are struck with the picturesque appearance of the bridge, for there you perceive most distinctly the curve in which its peculiarity consists; while the fine masses of rock that command it, and the rapid stream that runs below, forcing a passage over a thousand obstacles, form a scene far superior to any that we had met with since our landing. Nothing can be more monotonous than the general character of the country from Vera Cruz to the Puente; the sand hills do not indeed extend above three miles into the interior, but for some leagues there seems to be a struggle between vegetation and sterility. Patches of a rich and luxurious green are intersected by long intervals of rock and sand: nor is it until you reach Paso de Ovejas that anything like regular cultivation is discovered.—There we passed the ruins of a large sugar hacienda, which had been abandoned during the revolution, and saw evident traces of a rich and productive soil. But on leaving the river, to which this fertility is due, we again found ourselves in a sandy desert, where little but the mimosa was to be seen, except in spots where some apparantly insignificant stream call into existence at once the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. In these we were quite bewildered by the variety of plants, all new to the European eye, and generally thrown together in such fanciful confusion that the most experienced botanist would have some difficulty in classing them; for, as each tree supports two or three creepers, the fruits and flowers of which bear no sort of proportion in point of size to the slender branches of the mother plant, it is not easy to distinguish them, at first sight, from the produce of the tree to which they cling. The air is quite perfumed at times with this profusion of flowers, many of which are most delicately colored, (particularly the varieties of the convolvulus kind,) while the plumage of the birds, of which, in some places, the woods are full, is hardly less brilliant than the flowers themselves. Flocks of parrots dinals, censontlis, or mocking birds, and a thousand others, the names of which, in any language, I cannot pretend to give, deer, too, occasionally bounded across the road, but of the jaguars, (Mexican tiger,) and other wild animals, we saw none, although their skins are to be met with in abundance. Throughout the Tierra Caliente, not one-hundreth part of the soil has been brought into cultivation; yet in the Indian cotages, many of which I entered, I always found a plentiful supply of indian corn, rice bananas, orrange, and pine-apples, which though certainly not equal to those of the Havana in flavor, seemed to us when heated with traveling, a most delicious fruit. Of the banana, I am not an admirer; its taste reminds me of sweet pomatum, and I gave it up after a very short trial. All these fruits are produced with little or no labor, on a spot of ground in the vicinity of the cottage which, though apparently too small to support a single individual, is usually sufficient, with the addition of a few frijoles, (beans) and a little chile from the interior, to provide for the subsistence of the whole family. For this indeed, not much is required. They seldom partake of animal food; their fowls supply them abundantly with eggs, and enable them, when sent to the market of the nearest town, to purchase a little clothing. This, however, the beauty of the climate, and a sufficiently primitive notion of what decency requires, enables them, in a great measure, to dispense with. If a horse be added to the establishment, which is indispensable where there is any mixture of white blood, the forest furnishes abundant pasturage, and it causes no additional expense. A saddle, and a machete, a long cut and thrust sword, which is almost always worn are indeed costly articles; but these are transmitted, as heirlooms in the family, from one generation to another; and the young man who obtains possession of such treasures, during his father's life time, by any exertions of his own, may be said to have established his independence at once.

"Friday the 18th, we quitted the Puente, where our accommodations had been very similar to those which we met with at Santa Fe, as we again bivouacked in front of the house, which was not nearly large enough to contain us. We took a last look before we sat out at the bridge, and at a little eminence upon which Victoria had entrenched himself above. It is sufficiently precipitous to render any attempt to carry it by assault extremely difficult; but, as a military position, it is untenable; being liable both to be turned, and to be deprived of water, with which it is supplied from the river below. Victoria experienced this when attacked by a regular force under Miyares, (as stated in the Sketch of the Revolution,) against whom he tried in vain to maintain his ground; but, as a strong-hold in a guerrilla war, the possessions of Puente del Rey was of importance, by enabling the insurgents to cut off the ordinary communication with the capital, and to bid defiance to small detachments of the royalist troops. A sketch of the bridge and surrounding rocks will be found in the first volume, which, though on a small scale, sufficiently indicate both the beauties and difficulties of the pass.'

From the New Orleans Delta.

THE ADVANCE TO THE CAPITAL.

The veteran Twiggs has already advanced on the road that leads to the capital of the Aztecs. He commands the vanguard of the army which is to realize the popular idea of revelling in the halls of Montezumas. Our own Smith leads the division, with his gallant rifles, and a nobler corps has never matched under our banner; and a strong body of regular infantry and artillery, amounting, in all, to 2,600 strong, bringing up the main body. Thirty miles from Vera Cruz, the river Antigua is spanned by a noble bridge, built of stone, with lofty arches, and guarded by a strong fort which commands the road for a long distance. This bridge is associated with some of the most gallant displays of Mexican courage and patriotism. Here it was the brave Victoria, with a small band of peasants kept at bay the Spanish armies, and cut off the convoys of their treasures and provisions. The post is a strong one, and if defended with skill and vigor, will give our army much trouble. It is said that La Vega commands the force at the Puerte Nacional, and is determined to justify by some brilliant deed the high expectations excited by his manly bearing at Resaca de la Palma. But it will be vain. The impetus which our military strength and confidence have received from the previous success of our army, will bear it triumphantly over all the obstacles of Mexican valor and fervor.—This bridge passed, the road lies open and unobstructed to the lovely city of Jalapa. Here our hardy veterans, accustomed to the low marshy valley of the Rio Grande and the arid plains of Coahuila and Nueva Leon, like the republican army of Napoleon, after passing the frigid and rugged heights of San Bernard, and pitching their tents in the smiling vale of the Arno, will suddenly find themselves transported into a region of surpassing beauty, fertility, and salubrity. Here they may stretch their war-worn frames on beds of roses and violets, and feast their senses on all that is rich and beautiful in nature. The cool, bracing air of the mountain mingle with the soft, health-giving breeze from the gulf, and the combination produced an atmosphere of perpetual spring. Here will flock the poor peasants with the various produce of this rich valley, with inexhaustible supplies of luscious fruits and nutritious food. But delightful as the scene and its pleasures are, our army should not rest here longer than to refresh their tired bodies and repair the damage of the hard service on the sand hills of Very Cruz, and of the march from the sea-shore. A summer encampment would be highly detrimental to the morale of our army.—The hardy natures and rough habits of our soldiers would run riot in the luxurious abundance of Jalapa. Onward, onward, must be the cry.—Continual activity is the true secret of military discipline. Soldiers are always happier, and more obedient and docile under the excitement of a march, than when in camp under the dominion of idleness and ennui. There is no reason why our army should stop for any length of time at Jalapa. The summer in this high region is mild and temperate, the road is level and beautiful, and the country through which it passes is fertile and productive. In ten days our army could march form Jalapa to the city of Mexico. Here, we think, the enemy would offer no resistance, the city not admitting of any effective defence against artillery. If the Mexicans were determined not to yield their capital without a blow, it would be struck before our army arrived within sight of the city. But with a force of 20,000 strong, we do not apprehend any serious difficulty in taking the capital. Once possessed of this famous El Dorado of our soldiers, this magnificent city of the noble race who fell beneath the bloody sword of Cortez, we shall then be prepared to listen to the overtures of the enemy for peace, or if such overtures are not made with all due humility, to take possession of the whole republic as the lawful spoils of war, and to govern it with the laws of our republic.

Letter from Gen. Taylor to Hon. Henry Clay. The following letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr Clay we find in the Lexington Observer. The hero of Buena Vista, though always *'ready,' is not always 'rough,'* as the warm sentiment and beautiful language of the epistle sufficiently show.

HEADQUARTES ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
AGUA NUEVA, Mexico, March 1, 1847. }

MY DEAR SIR:—You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need, I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavment which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar face and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss I remain, Your friend, Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, New Orleans, La.

Death of Midshipman Shubrick. A young officer of the navy, writing to the Baltimore American, thus describes the manner in which Midshipman Shubrick was killed at the attack on Vera Cruz:

"Each ship sent a gun, making six in all with their crews, ammunition, provisions, &c. Ours was an 8-inch Paixhan, and we had forty men to work it. Our battery was a splendid piece of work made of bags of sand, with regular embrasures, and bomb proof. Had it not been so, many of us must have lost the number of our mess.—We fired away briskly for two hours before breakfast; and immediately after we went at it again while the city poured one continued shower of eighteen pound shot and shells into us. We were careful to take deliberate aim, and always did execution. It so happend that I fired our gun the principal part of the time. Poor Shubrick discharged seventeen rounds, while I was looking at the enemy's battery through the glass better to direct the fire. I then came down, and told Shubrick I would take a spell, when he handed me the match.

"The gun was run out and primed, when Mr DeCamp told me to take the glass, and see where to aim. As I was obeying this order, poor Tom Shubrick, standing near my side, near the right breech, (I being opposite the breech of the gun,) said, 'Hold on, Joe, let's see what you are pointing at; I know just where to fire,' putting his left hand on my right shoulder. These were his last words. Just at that instant (and the glass still at my eye) an 18 or 21 pound shot passed between us, barely escaping me and struck him on the left side of the neck. We both fell, and supposed I had been hit; but in an instant I was on my feet, and beheld poor Shubrick lying on his back, and the blood gushing in streams from his neck and head. He was instantly killed. We went on, however, and fired away for two hours until every battery was silenced, except one small gun on the extreme left of the town, which did no damage."

VERA CRUZ, March 30. Gen. Scott ordered 10,000 rations to be issued to the suffering poor of Vera Cruz, and it was an affecting scene to witness the crowd of half-famished creatures as they gathered timidly around to receive their respective shares.

These rations will, as Mexicans usually eat, last 5000 people at least four days, but it is probable that not more than 1000 will partake of the provisions. The city and castle were exhausted of provisions. It is a characteristic of Mexicans that they never lay in stores, but live from hand to mouth. H.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Adjt. Lincoln, of General Taylor's Staff, killed in the battle of Bonvista, was George S. Lincoln, son of Gov. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester. Lt. Col Clay, who has also laid down his life for his country, was a son of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Col. J. J. Hardin of the Illinois regiment, was formerly a member of Congress, and related to Mr. Clay by marriage.—Capt. Zabriskie, a gallant Pole, had served with Napoleon. Col. Yell, of Arkansas, resigned his seat in Congress to take part in the contest in which he has met an early grave. The memory of these, and of all the brave men who have fallen, shall be cherished in our history, and a grateful nation sympathizes with their relatives, the bitterness of whose regrets will be soothed by patriotic remembrances. [Post.

A father consulted Themistocles to which of two lovers he should marry his daughter, whether to a poor man of merit or to a rich man of bad character.

'Were I in your place,' said he I should prefer a man without money to money without a man.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Monday, 8 P. M. April 19.

The Washington Union states that six thousand volunteers will be called out to replace those troops are intended to strengthen the division of both Taylor and Scott, and also the army at New Mexico.

About 5 o'clock considerable excitement; fifteen or twenty thousand barrels flour sold at $6 37, deliverable in June, and $6 62 in May. The general impression is, that the steamer's news has been received in this city by express from Halifax.

IS THIS *Patriotism* OR *Federalism*?—The Kennebec Journal contains the following—

☞"We cannot say that we feel either pride or a disposition to rejoice in the victories gained over the Mexicans."

☞"The Lexington, Ky. papers speak of the gloom which pervades that community in consequence of the receipt of the news of the death of Mr. Clay's eldest son, of Col. McKee, Col. Hardin and others at Buena Vista. We must confess we do not sympathise so keenly for the death of any gallant officer or great man's son, volunteer in this war, who has fallen in battle, as we do for the families of the slaughtered Mexicans, and particularly the women and children killed in Vera Cruz and Tobasco."

From the New Orleans Courier, Democrat.

THE WHIGS AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The Bulletin of this morning has the name of Zachary Taylor in large letters, at the head of its columns, "for President." Whatever may be the design of this movement, we have no hesitation in predicting, that in less than three months those who concerted and prompted it, will be sorry for what they have done, and wish it were undone: and still more will they repent of the movement should they, against all probability, succeed in electing him. General Taylor is no whig, if we may believe the assurances of individuals who are familiarly acquainted with him, and possess his confidence—we mean no whig, in the Bulletin sense of the word: he is no bank man; no advocate for the resuscitation of the old United States Bank; nor is he in favor of the whig system of high duties for the protection of domestic manufacture. Should Gen. Taylor be elected President, an event which is next to impossible in the present state of parties in this country, the whigs will have caught a Tartar, whose modes of thinking and determing adherence to what he thinks the right mode of conducting the affairs of government, will prove a thousand times more annoying and fatal to them and to their policy, than did the differences with John Tyler, on another memorable occasion.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 27, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

GOOD LUCK" OF MR. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION. Wright or wrong, our country is certainly in a prosperous condition. It is not the effect of over action or feverish excitement, but of sound policy. The condition of national affairs is the best commentary on the wisdom of the administration. If we look at home there is almost unparalled commercial prosperity, the result of sound business operations and springing from the bosom of that great mainspring of pecuniary soundness, the farming interest. This justifies the adoption of a broad commercial policy, the victory of peace. If we look abroad, we see new fields opening to American institutions and enterprise. No one supposes that a part at least of California will ever be allowed to revert to Mexico, while this addition will secure immense additional facilities to our commerce in the vast trade of the Pacific. Mexico, now at our mercy, will be required to relax, somewhat, her stringent commercial laws. This will be a boon to all nations. Meantime, the noble victories of ours, demonstrating as they do the irresistable energy of the American character, will raise our name abroad, and tell European meddlers to keep a respectful distance from American politics. Truly, our country prospers, and with all the efforts of the whigs in peace and now in war—ruin won't come. What more brilliant page of our history is there, than that afforded by the events of the last two years?

But the opposition still call this the effect of *"good luck," the enormous good fortune of the Administration.* "Well the great mass of the people will never denounce a democratic administration for its *"good fortune,"* so bad luck to whiggery forever. But read the following extract:

Considering that the administration when it came into power, fell upon its hands Texas to annex—Oregon to acquire—Mexico to subdue—a full Mexican indemnity to secure—the commercial policy of the country to settle on a permanent foundation—the constitutional treasury to establish—a war revenue to provide—an army to organize and equip, and send forth to a series of splendid victories—vast territories to hold in military occupation—a thousand miles or two of Mexican coast to blockade—and a position of unprecedented pride and honor at home and abroad for American diplomacy and American arms to win and to sustain; and considering, too, that all this in addition to the ordinary business of the government was to be accomplished at once against a foreign enemy at a distance, and in the face of a most unscrupulous and bitter political opposition at home, it is not much to be wondered at that Federalism should at last be led to pause, upon the signal series of successes, both military and civil, by which at last it has all been accomplished, or at least put in rapid process of accomplishment. It does look somewhat like a *fatality of good luck*; and might, perhaps, be so explained, if sagacious men were not, in general, apt to agree with that astute monarch who remarked that, according to his observation, Providence was wont, in a battle, ever to fight on the side of the best disciplined army, and that the winds and waves almost always, in the long run, espoused the cause of the most skilful navigators.

It is the "good luck" of the administration, it seems to have settled our difficulties with England by successful negociation, and to be now fast settling our difficulties with Mexico in yet more successful war.—It is a rare piece of "good luck" to have devised a tariff which relieves the people from some thirty or forty millions of taxation in the shape of high prices, and at the same time brings into the government an increased annual revenue of thirty millions. It is spe-

cial "good luck" for the Administration to negociate at a premium the war loan of eighteen millions at a rate of interest one per cent. less than the legal rate of interest in the commercial capital of the country, and then to have offers on the same terms of some forty millions of dollars more than the government cares to accept. It was altogether a splendid piece of "good luck" for the Administration to project and achieve a plan of a campaign, involving the movements of two fleets, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific and the successfull sweep of an army, in four widely separated columns, through several hundred thousand square miles of territory, till terms of peace could be dictated in the city of Mexico. It will be still more extraordinary "good luck" if the military contributions, to be collected in the shape of a tariff for the Mexican ports, shall be found to relieve, in a large measure, our own citizens from the burden of the war. If such things be the result of "good luck," what, we would be glad to know, would be the result of good steamanship? [Washington Union.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY. The Washington Union owns up, most admirably, the course of the federal party in relation to the Mexican war and Gen. Taylor. At the very outset, the whigs denounced this war with all its "deeds of chivalrous valor" as "rapine" and the work of *lueless men.*" This very war was in their judgment, wholly *unconstitutional.* The advancement of our army to the Rio Grand, as suggested, advised and approved by General Taylor, was an invasion of the soil of a peaceful neighbor, embodying in itself all the elements of a nefarious outrage. It was a war in their estimation, unjust and atrocious, waged to extend slavery, waged against humanity, and in violation of all the laws both of God and man. But now because the plans and measures of the administration, have been successful, and the days Palo Alto and Buena Vista were days of glory, they claim the conquering leader of the war, as "the champion and representative of *their principles.*" The resolutions recently passed by Philadelphia whigs, who have stigmatized their country's war, are to this effect, and their language has justly been considered an insult to General Taylor. But we will give the language of the Union entire—

"By these resolutions profess to nominate General Taylor for the Presidency, because of his "whig principles." When has Gen. Taylor made manifest these same "whig" principles? Is he in favor of a national bank? Is he in favor of a high tariff? Is he in favor of striking out of the Constitution the veto power? Is he in favor of giving back all our conquests to Mexico, and of closing the war without indemnity or glory? These are "whig" principles. Is General Taylor their representative? The "whig" party in its strongholds, in Massachusetts and in Ohio, boasts its identy of principle with the self styled "Liberty" party. Is that General Taylor's political creed? He is a planter and a slave holder. The "whig" party of the northwalties to a man on the Wilmot Proviso. Has General Taylor taken his position on that platform? For forty years General Taylor has been an officer of the regular army, finding his appropriate vocation in military duties and in the field of battle. When, where, all how, then, has he approved himself a representative of "whig" principles?

The whole pretence, indeed, is merely farcical.—Principles has nothing whatever to do with this federal nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency.—Federalism is greedy for the spoils of office. It wants a hero under whom to march forward to political victory—political plunder. It wants a hero that it may use him a tool of partisanship. We do not believe—we will not believe until we see it—that Federalism can persuade the hero of Buena Vista to become the representative of *such principles.* The very attempt so to persuade him, is an insult—an utter profanation of his great renown.

The most taught by most of the federal partisans is this: "We care nothing for the war, so long as it relates to the rights and honor of our country. *They* are, indeed of very subordinate consideration. But we do care for our narrow party purposes; therefore, we will push by the military character of that man whom the war may have raised up. We care nothing for him even as a patriot—as one who fights for the rights of our country—but we care for him, because we will try to make him an available candidate to bring our erroneous principles and our factious party into power. We support him, not because he has served his country, but because he may serve our party."

MAINE VOLUNTEERS. We learn from the Augusta Age, that through the well directed efforts of Adjutant General Lennigton, the ten companies consisting of seventy seven members each, to constitute the Regiment of Volunteers from this State to aid in prosecuting the war against the Republic of Mexico, have been organized and are now ready and anxious for permission to go into the field of active duty

A PILL FOR THE FEDERALISTS. A writer, who is now deceased, and of whose character and talents the Federalists have spoken in the highest terms, speaks thus:

"A Jacobin is a man of violence in politics—an enemy to legal government—and ripe for revolution. And therefore every man is a real Jacobin who is for *pulling down the administration by force.* Every man, who is not in favor, or who exercise opposition to the laws, who would dissolve the Union under any pretence whatever, who befriends the enemies of his country, right or wrong, and stands to and defends his own government, as an enemy—a Disorganizer—a Jacobin."

The leaders in the Federal Whig party are guilty of all these deeds, and are unworthy of the confidence of all lovers of their country. Never were they more daring in their deeds of rebellion and hatred than at present.

WATERFORD WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT. We learn from a Circular, just received, that a Hydropathic Institution is to be established in Waterford, Maine, by Dr. E. A. Kittredge, M. D. and C. Farrar, on the 1st of May. It is believed that no place in New England affords superior advantages for such an Institution. *Its springs are many, and in coldness and purity all that could be desired.* It is situated between Portland and the White Mountains, about forty-five miles from each place. Dr. Kittredge has long been a distinguished physician in Lynn Massachusetts, and Mr. Farrar professes to know something of the beneficial effects of this new mode of practice from actual experience. We have no doubt that the sick and suffering will feel a deep interest in the success of this establishment, and give it *fair trial.*

Applicants may address Dr. E. A. Kittredge, or C. Farrar, Waterford, Maine.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS were fired from Munjoy, in Portland, in honor of the recent victory in Mexico

We find the following in the Portland Advertiser. Stripped from the Louisville Journal. "If old Rough and Ready, left by the order of his Government in the midst of an enemie's country with less than 5000 effective men, had been overwhelmed by Santa Anna and his army of 30,000, Mr. Polk and his cabinet would have been damned forever and ever. The people would scarcely have tolerated him in the United States, but might perhaps in mercy have given him a pass through the United States blockade into Mexico." *If* a very important if, *that* If, the Whigs in this Country had had their way, General Taylor and his whole army would have been left to starvation. If their purposes had been answered Santa Anna would have slaughtered Taylor's whole force. If the whig's had not been guilty of the most treasonable acts towards our Government, thousands of human lives, and millions of dollars might have been saved, that have been and are to be the cost of this moral treason, perpetrated to gratify the ambitious aspirations of unprincipled politicians. If the Whigs had the power, no doubt they would drive Mr. Polk into Mexico, or some worse place, but he would not meet with half so kind a reception from the Mexicans, as their particular friends, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, and their intimate associates.

The following article from a prominent Mexican newspapers shows how cordially the sympathies of the American whig traitors are reciprocated in Mexico, and forcibly exhibits the influence exerted by them against the cause of justice and humanity in which our government is engaged. How delighted Santa Anna and his vassal hordes will be when they come to read the *Mexican* speech of Senator Corwin!

From the Mexican Diario.

By the last arrival from New Orleans, we have been placed in possession of late papers from the U States, and a majority of them unanimously denounce and condemn the war against this country, as "infamous unholy and unrighteous."

Daniel Webster, the most liberal and enlightened statesman of the country, says that the expenses of the war are over "half a million of dollars a day," and has introduced resolutions into the Senate to *impeach* the cowardly Jim Polk and turn him out of office. These "northern barbarians" cannot carry on the war very long at this rate, and Mr Webster deserves the thanks of the whole Mexican Nation for the noble stand he has taken on the side of *right and justice*? Arouse, Mexicans, and drive the invaders from our soil.

Mexicans can derive comfort from the fact, that the greater part of the people of the United States are opposed to this war, as their papers show, and the brave man who is at the head of the government will be exalted from power. *The sympathies of one entire party in the country are on our side*, and long will MEXICO remember *their* patriotism.

The "Old Portland," quoting from the Louisville Journal, in reply to the Louisville Democrat, spoke of General Taylor as "made by the Democratic Party" and says, 'Old Rough and Ready is not the work of the Locofoco party, but the "noblest work of God."

True. But God did'nt make him a Mexican Wig; if he had, his whole army would have been surrendered to Santa Anna.

We know very well that the Feds claimed all the heroes of the war of 1812, but we little expected they would claim the heroes of the present war, so soon after calling them the curs of the Nation.

The Bath Tribune insists, that, when we spoke of white slavery in New England in a quotation made by us from an article of ours we had reference to the *condition* of laborers. This we do not deny. But we spoke not against the laborer, but the oppressor. This we distinctly stated, and yet the the Tribune has the unfairness to convey the idea that we spoke degradingly of the laborers. He denies the truth of the quotation relative to white slavery in this country in the cases stated, and but the next breath speaks of those who "attempt to trample on us and cheat us out of money earned by the *severest* labor." Suppose they had succeeded in obtaining his *hard earned* money without a fair equivalent, he would have been a slave to their avarice, as much as the negro slave is to his master. Thus, he acknowledges the truth of our statement, confirmed by his own experience. Thousands in our country have been under "the severest" labor for a bare subsistence. We have never pretended it was generally so—but in certain cases to which we allured.

We are happy to agree with the Tribune in his remarks upon the elevated condition of the laborers in this country, and that "their general intelligence is much superior to that of the laborers of the old world." But we are surprised that he should at the same time advocate measures of a party whose policy has always been to reduce the laborers here to the same degraded condition of the laborers of the old world. It is another specimen of his preaching and practice. The Tribune says "the laborers here are in advance of every other country, and he is a slanderer who denies it:" and then he labors hard to prove the statement as though some one disputed it. But certainly we have not—This is a specimen of his own raising and he may discuss it to his hearts content.

Again, The Tribune says, "A great deal of the silly prejudice in others that has operated against labor has grown out of the fact that laborers have not sufficiently respected their occupation, have not sufficiently been impressed with its real dignity." All true. But should we accuse the Tribune of representing, in the above quotation, the laborers of this country as destitute of self respect, and ignorant of the "real dignity" of their calling, would it be just? No. Yet it would be a fair example of the fairness, or rather unfairness, of his representing us as speaking degradingly of the Northern laborer, because we spoke of some who were wronged and oppressed. We are glad, however, that the Tribune speaks in favor of the laborer. His readers may learn the *rights* of the laborer, and the *wrongs* of the Whig party, thus be benefited.

The "WATERVILLE PATRIOT," which we should have noticed before this, is decidedly one of the neatest appearing papers we have seen for a long time. It is also, after two changes, the subscription price having been reduced from $2 to $1, per copy. However, if it has not half of its subscribers, they will undoubtedly pay over fifty cents each, extra—and then the publisher may keep afloat finely.

The NORWAY ADVERTISER, a neat sized (8) paper, has the following:

"BRAVE PEACE. Giving Santa Anna a passport to the head of his army, and the war fund for three millions of dollars to buy him off."

Brigadier Generals Pillow and Quitman, of the volunteers now serving in Mexico, have been made Major Generals—Col. Cushing a Brigadier General.

Some politicians think it a great honor to be held up as a candidate for office, even if they are defeated. Gen. Scott will be satisfied with being told that he stood when he fell, the first officer of the Mexican army in the Presidency.

A CHANCE FOR EMIGRATION.—There is now presented a fine opportunity to our federal friends to emigrate to Mexico. The reasons in favor of this part our population, emigrating at this time, are numerous and strong. First, by emigrating they will find themselves among their *friends*, and in the next place they will find a *tariff* in operation there based upon their favorite principle of *specific duties*, as the goverment has concluded enforced the collection of specific duties in the Mexican ports in our possession. These two reasons alone should be conclusive.—Age.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Never deceive your scholars, nor suffer them to practice deception.

Nor promise what you do not intend strictly and orally to perform.

Nor threaten what you do not mean or what it will be improper to execute.

Never tell your scholars you will cut off their ear or do any thing else you do not intend to do.

Ever shut up a child in a dark closet, or say anything that will make them afraid of darkness.

Never allude to mysterious evils, or threaten punishments from causes that children cannot comprehend.

Never speak to them about the *Old man*, or the *Old Woman* or the *Old Harry*.

DYSPEPSIA. This distressing complaint is a weakness of its digestive organs, and like every other disease, is caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties which are of such vital importance to digestion. Consequently, the food, instead of being speedily dissolved, often becomes absolutely spoiled or putrified in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belchings, costiveness, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other dreadful complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give some relief, and if continued for a short time, will not only make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia, but will assuredly drive pain or distress of every description from the body.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are concocted with cheap drugs; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Portland; Charles Russell, Oxford; J. H. Woodward, Brunswick; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Hinds, Hartford; Caleb Bean, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 138 Tremont Street, Boston.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED,

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,

Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have been, and been benefited, by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years I had been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed most of the time, the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much changed. I used blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cupping-glass at the time I lay the most relief. I was cupped, blood, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose. I was pronounced, at last my physician said he could do no more. I was given up by my friends, and my friends by me. I was constantly losing in weight, and took four regular bottles, which saved my life and I believe it is a most certain cure. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure. For Liver Complaints

Signed, MARTHA H. BECHTEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Bechtel; her statement is true.

Signed by WHITALL STOKES, Druggist.

MARRIED.

In this town, 25th inst, by W K Kimball, Esq, Mr. David Carver, to Miss Phebe Campbell, both of P

In Turner, by Job Prince, Esq, Elijah H. Dresser to Miss Mary French.

DIED.

In Norway, on the 14th inst. Helen Maria, daughter of Mr Robert Noyes aged 5 years 6 months.

In Bethel, April 15th, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Seth and Barbary Ann Wight, aged 2 years 1 month

In East Dixfield, Major John Kenney, aged 65

In Matamoras, Jan 20 Charles McFadden, son of Andrew McFadden, Esq., of Arrowsic, aged 21. He belonged to the corps of Sappers and Miners.

Thrice-Weekly Age, 1847.

THE subscriber proposes to issue THE AGE three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

The Thrice Weekly Age will contain a report of the legislative proceedings as full and complete as heretofore, together with all the matter that appears in the Weekly Age during the time of its publication.

The whole fee of the Legislative paper is so small as to make it unnecessary for the subscription to be general to insure. The Thrice Weekly Age has always been published at as cheap rates as considered by others than the amount of its subscription. We feel willing to continue it, however, on account of the Legislature; but we feel abundantly justified in asking the liberal support of the new Legislature, for which it will be published, to be published, to insure a regular and extensive circulation.

The recent changes in the Post Office laws, increasing the postage on transient newspapers and requiring prepayment, will prohibit the circulation of legislative papers, except from the office of publication. It will therefore be necessary for those who desire to have the proceedings of the legislature promptly, to subscribe for a legislative journal, instead of relying, as many have heretofore done, upon the attention of friends.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR for the session. To be published Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Wm. T. JOHNSON.

Augusta, March, 1847.

Westbrook Seminary.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution, will commence on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May next, and continue three weeks.

Tuition—Common English,	$4.00,
Higher English,	$4.00,
Languages,	$5.00,
Music—Piano Forte and Organ, (Extra)	$5.00,
Drawing and painting, do,	$5.00,

BOARD—At the Seminary Boarding House, kept by Mr. Walker, including washing, and lights, room and furniture, for $2.25 to $2.50 per week. Board may also be obtained in private families, or Students can be furnished with rooms for boarding themselves on the most reasonable terms.

TEACHERS.

GEORGE BEARDSLEY, Principal.
MARY B. WALKER, Associate.
MISS ARABELLA M. STEVENS, Teacher of Music.

For further information inquire of the Instructors at Portland prices.

Saccarappa Falls, April 7, 1847. 6w51

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given to my minor son GEORGE H. BISBEE, his time during the remainder of his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts that he may contract hereafter.

CHARLES BISBEE.

Witness—I. G. Cole.

Paris, April 20, 1847. 3w51

One Cent Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th of April, inst. ADDISON HATHAWAY, an indented Apprentice. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the date. I shall also claim his earnings until the term of his indenture expires.

MONZO KING.

Paris, April 20, 1847. 3w51

Notice of Foreclosure.

THE subscribers being assignees of two certain Mortgage deeds, one bearing date Oct. 10, A D 1844, given by James Woodbury to Hannah Hayes, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 69, page 229 and 230; and the other dated Nov 10, A D 1845, given by James Woodbury, E H Stevens and Jairus S. Keith, to Dennis Hayes, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 73, Page 35, of the following described property, hereby give notice that the conditions of said Mortgage deeds have been broken, by reason whereof a foreclosure is claimed viz: a certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of Oxford in the County of Oxford on the easterly side of Thompson Pond outlet, and on the south side of the road leading to Portland. Commencing on the south-easterly side of said road near the bridge by Dennis Hayes' grist-mill, thence southerly by said out-let to the bulk head, the new south-westerly by the tan yard lot occupied by John N. Mars, about nine rods to a stake and stones, thence north westwardly on the line of said lot to the road aforesaid to a stake near the corner of the Blacksmith-Shop, thence on the road aforesaid westwardly to the first mentioned bounds, about eleven rods including one-third part of the water-power of said out-let together with a brick woolen factory and store, situated on the same For a more particular description of the premises reference to said mortgage deeds can be had.

SIMEON CUMMINGS,
SAMUEL H TEWKESBURY.
B. C. CUMMINGS,

Paris, April 19, 1847. 3w50

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, ISAAS WESDALE, of Turner, in the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of October A D. 1836, conveyed to CHARLES FRENCH, of Turner aforesaid, by deed of mortgage, a certain piece of land lying in said Turner, being a part of Lot numbered fifty the particular boundaries of which are described in said mortgage deed, which is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 62, Page 257. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Turner, April 13th, 1847. *3w50

Notice.

THIS certifies that I have agreed to give Francis S Delano, his time to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after the date hereof.

ABIEL DELANO.

Attest ABEL WHEELER.
Rumford April 1 1847. 50

BLANKS.

A prime assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. B. WALTON.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE, Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS COOLIDGE, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

DEBORAH K. HALL, Administratrix of the Estate of Ebridge G. Hall, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ABIJAH HALL, Guardian of GEORGE ROBINSON, minor child and heir at law of Joel Robinson, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said minor,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

NATHAN ANDREWS, Guardian of MOSES ANDREWS, non-Compos Mentis, of Lovell, in said county, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said Moses—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES BULLOCK, Guardian of SAMUEL R. FULLER and MARY A. FULLER, minor children and heirs at law of Simeon Fuller, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his Guardianship of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

TIMOTHY HASTINGS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Timothy Hastings, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of September next, about of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

NATHAN ANDREWS, Guardian of MOSES ANDREWS, non-Compos Mentis, of Lovell, in said county, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said Moses—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ELIZABETH PUTNAM, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Olive P. Putnam, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ELISHA SAMPSON, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Elisha Gilmore, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the 22d eday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator of the estate of Asa Kimball, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also his private account:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

CYRUS SMALL, Administrator of the Estate of James Small, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

FARNUM JEWETT, Administrator of the estate of Phinehas Wood, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the petition of Elizabeth Wood, Widow of said deceased, for further allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ISAAC EASTMAN, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Phineas Eastman, late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

SOLOMON CARY, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Ezra Cary, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It is *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JONATHAN SAWYER, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel P. Lombard, late of Township No. 5, 14 Range, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon him self the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

TIMOTHY WIGHT,

late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CALEB WIGHT.

Gilead, April 13, 1847. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM MORSE,

late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL LUDDEN.

Dixfield, April 11, 1847. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DANIEL B. MORTON,

late of Andover Surplus, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALBERT MORTON.

Andover Surplus, April 14 1847. 50

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,

Mattresses, and Housekeeping Articles,

—FOR SALE BY—

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,

(Old stand of Robinson & Lowell.)

WE will exchange any of the above named Goods for COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as *Lumber, Shook, Beef, Pork, Butter, Wool, &c; all kinds of Grain; Flannels, Stocking Yarn, &c &c.*

Portland, April 9, 1847. 2m46

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are making important additions to their Stock of Goods, and flatter themselves that they now have a most complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths of every variety of shade, color and price,—a heavy and substantial article for $2,00 per yard, and fine German from $2,50 to $5,00.

Fine Tweeds from 42 to 75 cents.

Doe Skins and Cassimeres from 60 cents to $2,00.

Satinetts, at any price—

And the CASHMERES, DE LAINES, ALPACCAS, SHEETINGS, CAMBRICS, LINENS and

PRINTS,

Can't be beat.

They have also opened a WARE ROOM for the sale of

FURNITURE,

PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. and would invite the public to call and examine their Goods in that line.

They have also a heavy Stock of

West Indid Goods & Groceries,

IRON and STEEL, and CROCKERY and SHELF HARD WARE,

—ALSO—

NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONES,

At three quarters of a cent per lb.

SALT,

At 44 cents per bushel, and other things in proportion.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, March 9, 1847. 44

Freedom Notice.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have given my son, JOHN HAZELTINE, his time, and that he is free to act for himself; I shall not claim any of his earnings and shall pay no debt of his contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HAZELTINE.

Attest—CYRUS KNEELAND.
January 24th, 1846. 3w49

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. Jon Parker, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the late

ASA KIMBALL,

in Gilead, the following described property belonging to the the Estate of said deceased, viz:—The Homested Farm of said deceased lying in Gilead, and containing one hundred and fifty acres.

Also—About three hundred acres of land lying on the South Westerly end of said Homested Farm—for particulars see Chandler Hazen's Deed.

Also—A tract or parcel of land lying on the South side of Androscoggin River in said Gilead, it being the North part of Lot No. 1, in the 13th Range, supposed to contain twenty acres.

Also—One-fifth of the Saw Mill and privilege on Wild River, called "Wild River Saw Mill."

Also—Pew numbered Seventeen in the Congregational Meeting House.

All of said property subject to the Widow's Dower.

Terms—Three months credit, with good security.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator.

Gilead, April 12, 1847. 3w49

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Jon Parker, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of

RICHARD R. GODING,

in Livermore, all the right, title, and interest which the said Richard R. Goding had, at the time of his death, in and to his homestead farm situated in said Livermore, containing sixty acres of land be the same more or less, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. Said farm is under mortgage to David Chenery for three hundred dollars.

Terms—Cash upon delivery of Deed.

JOHN PERHAM, Administrator on said Estate.

Livermore, April 3d, 1847. 4?

SPECTACLES!

A Good assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see. B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 6?16

5 Chests Southong,
5 " Ningyong,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received from New York, and for sale by

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, Feb. 6, 1847. 40

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec 29, 1846. 3? 6

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Front Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS-HILL.

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 " 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 " 1,00.
Setting Front Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, and upwards.
Work warranted.—March 23. 6 47

WANTED,

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is sweetly compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Daw, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm Cousins, Peru; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles. Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner. Each Box contains twelve doses, at $ 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent*.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the improper use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the blood is prevalently determined to the head, producing pimples and diseases, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with excessive Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, and determination of the Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is peculiarly adapted to Pregnant Ladies, and the most mild Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and it cannot cause harm to the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. It takes according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Daw, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm Cousins, Peru; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising of blood, and a distressing pain on the lungs which attended her whole system, and many other symptoms of CONSUMPTION. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after many unsuccessful trials, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and, is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has wrought the desired effect, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy system.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I hate been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and I use no medicine in my family but this, and recommend it to every one who is afflicted.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WELKS.

Bethel, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was for a long time afflicted with a very ugly cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors without receiving any relief, and was finally told

He could not get well!

[illegible] Hungarian Balsam, which he did, and in a few months he was a strong man and as he believed, permanently cured.

Yours, respectfully,

B. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, *in cases of severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure in embracing the opportunity offered me to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this invaluable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with a severe cough, attended with a distressing pain in my side, and was confined to my bed. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I could only grow worse, and at last was unable to sit up in bed, with an ill sensation in my stomach, Lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed feeling would continue last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in the estimation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family on a [illegible] of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could set up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I have enjoyed better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than in several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam*. It is spoken of in the highest terms by those of standing in this place.

Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity, and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its effects, [illegible] as a medicine, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs.

EDWARD MASON, Apothecary.

From J. R. Nichols' Haverhill, Mass—I am happy to [illegible] Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, as the best medicine with which I am acquainted, for the relief of those who are afflicted with *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*. I think it could be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing it to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE!

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, live, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—invalids supposed to be past all hope have been relieved to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying have been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several of such having come under my personal knowledge. To feel that it is a good medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID LUGLEF.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Daw, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm Cousins, Peru; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA,

TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now been introduced into general use, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorbutus, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sour Stomach, Ulcers, and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Pimples in the Face, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Boil Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Canker sores, King's Evil, Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure* state of the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent*.

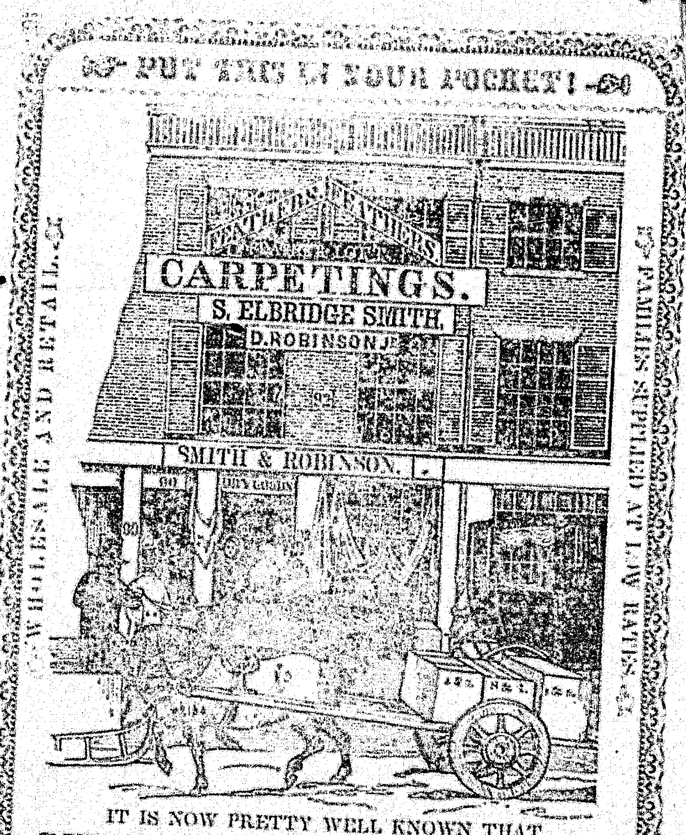
As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S. HOUGHTON, at the *Magazin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health) 130 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, to shave, at the Popular Medicines in general use, gave and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Articles, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Daw; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Peru, Wm Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb 27, 1846 1y 42



IT IS NOW PRETTY WELL KNOWN THAT

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92, Middle Street, Portland,

Are offering GREATER INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of Dry Goods, than at any other establishment in the city. Their sales having greatly increased, enable them to make large purchases, and by taking advantage of the market with cash, can give better BARGAINS than ever before.

DRY GOODS----STAPLE AND DOMESTIC.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Carpetings of the best styles. Painted Floor Cloths, all widths. Tufted Rugs. Matts, Buckings, Stair Carpeting, &c.

PALM LEAF & HAIR MATTRESSES.

The best assortment of Live Geese and Russia Feathers, selected, sweet and clean.

D. ROBINSON, Jr. S. ELBRIDGE SMITH.

Portland, [illegible] Store No. 90 Middle Street, Portland.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S

SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 *Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.*

IN order to make *the best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt*, and save all controversy as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put *his large bottle*, at 1 dollar, in lieu of 6 bottles for 5 dollars, *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY*. It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of these celebrated remedies, as their use has become so general that every one can testify effectually by enquiring of his neighbor, for we defy any article, now out of thousands that might be furnished, to stand a genuine, when one trial is made and is the final test for the use of Marvellous Cures effected in his own case when [illegible] Bitters.

☞ Read the following:—

Bath, Me., April 29, 1841.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly as to prevent my attending to business, and Physicians followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and left me unable to do any thing, and debilitated me so much as to [illegible] for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Powers, and was most happily disappointed in finding so immediate relief, and before I had taken the contents of one bottle I felt [illegible] I gained a comfortable state of health, and after I had taken three bottles. I regard it as a duty I owe to the afflicted to make this statement, as I have been troubled with a complaint of this kind for a number of years, and have tried the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, and consider the above statement [illegible] I can conscientiously recommend it to the afflicted.

HILLS SPRAGUE.

☞ Be careful to get the genuine, as there are many worthless imitations of the name. Be sure to call for F. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

Portland, [illegible] Store No. 90 Middle Street, Portland.

Notice.

THE Directors of the *MAINE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY* have made their Seventh assessment to meet the losses sustained by the Company, since January 23d, 1846, and all accidental expenses, and have committed the bills to me for collection.

The members of said Company are hereby severally requested to pay, each his proportion of said assessment, to me at the Office of the Company in Gorham, or to some person authorized by me, in their vicinity, within thirty days from the 20th day of April next.

J. WATERMAN, Collector.

Gorham, March 18, 1847. 46

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1846. 41

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office—Also—Quietclaim, Warrantee, and Mortgage Deeds—Notes—Justice Executions. Also Justice Writs—Citations to Creditors. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.

Feb 20, 1847

To the Honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford:

JANE R. SEVER & ELISABETH P. SEVER, [illegible] Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES SEVER, late of the same Kingston, respectfully represent that the same JAMES SEVER, late of the said Kingston, has deceased, leaving in his last Will and Testament [illegible] by said County, a copy of which Will and the Probate thereof, under the Seal of said Court, is here in Court produced—and your petitioners further represent, that the said JAMES SEVER died [illegible] and real estate, situated in Paris, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on which said Will operates, and which ought to be administered thereto. Wherefore they pray that the Copy of said Will and Probate may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office in and County of Oxford, and such proceedings had thereupon, as to law and justice shall appertain

By STEPHEN EMERY, their Attorney.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of March, A. D. 1847—

UPON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to the next of kin and all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition with this Order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be [illegible] County, before the fourth Tuesday of May next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, within and for said County, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

JOB PRINCE, Judge

Copy—Attest: GEO K SHAW, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Abiram Smith, of Hanover, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, on the 9th day of Nov A D 1843, conveyed to Jesse Small, of Newry, in said County, by his deed of mortgage of that date, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 71st, Page 470, a certain parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, with the [illegible] thereon, situated in Hanover; for further description of which reference may be had to said records. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

CYRUS SMALL, } Administrator on said
Newry, March 24, 1847 } James Small's Estate. *w50

Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I have this day given my son, age, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his wages, and pay no debts of his contracting after this date. J. FOYE.

Witness—J. J. Bisco.

Andover, April 12th, 1847. *50

☞ NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the Office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at any time previous to the next May Term for containing the materials and erecting a building as particularly described in a Report on file in said Clerk's Office. Persons desirous of contracting for the whole, or any part, are referred to said Report for a description of the building, and the quantity and quality of the materials required.

By order of Co Comm'rs of Oxford County.

Paris, March 15, 1847. 6w45

Norway Advertiser please copy

Dr. Wood's

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY

BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others as the first of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and joining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, of once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of debility, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and *a general prostration of the system*. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in the most satisfactory manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1841.

Mr. E. THORNTON, Jr.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the [illegible] physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bot le she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

E. THORNTON, Jr.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was gradually taking the [illegible] I commenced [illegible] Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. At this time I determined to [illegible] Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and the Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gave me the [illegible] that the use of ten bottles of the same entirely restored my daughter's health. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the afflicted. I have used the highest encomiums in this vicinity, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The case described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been relieved from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor rests its claims at once before the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, [illegible] secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once [illegible] to the public favor.

☞ Particular and [illegible] for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, Jr., sole Proprietor,

New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Daw, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Feb 1 1847. 3m*eow*c51

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammations.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, in prompt efficacy in its action, and may be relied on as a perfect cure in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not stain the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" heretofore under the name of Liniment, has a perfumed cream and [illegible] smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and looks [illegible] is offensive to the highest degree, and surely possesses [illegible] as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

* 25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; North Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Canton; Hobson, T. P. Emery, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Pond, Shrewsbury; Kimball & Crocker, Bucks Hill, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hall, Hanover; Joshua Grafam, Rumford; Lewis Read, Mexico; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dodge, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Handley, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Hastings, Saccarappa; B. B. Clement, J. & S. Parker, and Baker & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Foster, Lead., Sheldon, & H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847—1y35]

The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

EDWARD REILLY,

TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

*** Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. 1f8

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE